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What is <u>GBA+ (Gender-based Analysis</u> Plus)?



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Have you or someone you know taken parental leave, been treated for heart disease, immigrated to Canada or used a Primary Inspection Kiosk upon returning to Canada at one of our major airports? These are examples of areas where the Government of Canada has used Gender-based Analysis Plus (GBA+_(Gender-based Analysis Plus)) to explore the changing realities and inequalities of diverse groups of people.

What is GBA+ (Gender-based Analysis Plus)?

GBA+ is an analytical tool used to assess how diverse groups of women, men and gender-diverse people may experience policies, programs and initiatives. The "plus" in <u>GBA+ (Gender-based Analysis Plus</u>) acknowledges that <u>GBA (Gender-based Analysis)</u> goes beyond biological (sex) and socio-cultural (gender) differences. We all have multiple identity factors that intersect to make us who we are; <u>GBA+ (Gender-based Analysis Plus)</u> also considers many other identity factors, like race, ethnicity, religion, age, and mental or physical disability.



For more information about identity factors go to Government of Canada's Approach (./approach-approche-en.html), or take the Introduction to GBA+ (Gender-based Analysis Plus) online course (/gba-acs/course-cours-

<u>2017/eng/mod00/mod00_01_01.html</u>).

GBA+ (Gender-based Analysis Plus) and gender equality

In 1995, the Government of Canada committed to using <u>GBA+ (Gender-based Analysis Plus)</u> to advance gender equality in Canada, as part of the ratification of the <u>United Nations' Beijing Platform for Action</u> (http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/platform/declar.htm).

Gender equality is enshrined in the *Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, which is part of the Constitution of Canada. Gender equality means that diverse groups of women, men and gender-diverse people are able to participate fully in all spheres of Canadian life, contributing to an inclusive and democratic society.

The Government recently renewed its commitment to <u>GBA+ (Gender-based Analysis Plus)</u> and is working to strengthen its implementation across all federal departments.

To learn more about the Government's renewed commitment, including its response to the 2015 Report of the Auditor General of Canada "Implementing Gender-based Analysis", view the:



Action Plan on Gender-based Analysis (2016-2020)

<u>View the Action Plan in HTML (/gba-acs/plan-action-2016-en.html)</u>

<u>View the Action Plan in PDF (/gba-acs/plan-action-2016-en.PDF)</u>

Achieving gender equality depends on closing key gaps between diverse groups of women, men and gender-diverse people.

For more information about the history of <u>GBA+ (Gender-based Analysis Plus)</u> in Canada, see <u>The history of GBA+ (Gender-based Analysis Plus)</u> (<u>/gba-acs/course-cours-</u>

<u>2017/eng/modA1/modA1_01_01.html</u>) module of the *Introduction to GBA+ (Gender-based Analysis Plus)* online course.

Mythbusters

1. Myth: Women and men are already equal in Canada, so <u>GBA+</u> (Gender-based Analysis Plus) is not needed.

While many advances have been made, significant equality gaps remain. Today, women in Canada who work full-time earn on average only 87 cents to every dollar earned by men (Statistics Canada, 2017). Women are also more often the victims of domestic and sexual violence. They also continue to be under-represented in leadership and executive positions, occupying just 21.6% of board positions in Canada's top 500 corporations (Canada Board Diversity Council 2016 Report Card).

Gender equality benefits everyone in a society, and <u>GBA+ (Gender-based Analysis Plus)</u> can improve the situations of women, men and gender-diverse people. For example, in the same way that women were left out of heart disease research because it was seen as a "man's disease," men have historically been overlooked in osteoporosis research. While osteoporosis is often considered a disease of post-menopausal women, men actually account for nearly a third of osteoporosis-related hip fractures.

2. Myth: GBA+ (Gender-based Analysis Plus) only applies to women's issues – it is advocacy for women.

GBA+ is not advocacy. It is an analytical tool designed to help us ask questions, challenge assumptions and identify potential impacts, taking into account the diversity of Canadians.

In addition to sex and gender, <u>GBA+ (Gender-based Analysis Plus)</u> considers all identity factors, such as race, ethnicity, religion, age and mental and physical disability. Once an issue has undergone the <u>GBA+ (Gender-based Analysis Plus)</u> process, gender may emerge as the most important factor, while in other cases it might be any or a combination of factors that influence a person's experience of a government policy, program or initiative.

Your department's mandate could also impact your entry point for <u>GBA+ (Gender-based Analysis Plus)</u>. You might begin with ethnicity, or with (dis)ability. Regardless of entry point, however, every human cell has a sex and every person is gendered, and sex and gender must not be neglected in your analysis.

3. Myth: <u>GBA+ (Gender-based Analysis Plus)</u> only applies to the "social" sectors.

All government policies and programs affect people. While gender and diversity issues may be more obvious in some areas, such as education and health, and less obvious in others, such as natural resources and defence, this does not necessarily mean that gender is not relevant. <u>GBA+ (Gender-based Analysis Plus)</u> can and has been used in all federal sectors and domains. For example, using

<u>GBA+ (Gender-based Analysis Plus)</u> to assess large-scale procurement projects can help to ensure that equipment and products meet diverse needs. It can also help to ensure that the economic benefits are experienced by more diverse people.

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